

HAD THE DROP ON HIM.

An Exciting Episode in the Office of a Richmond Hotel.

"I witnessed about as exciting a little scene between two determined men down in Richmond, Va., recently," said Parker Foster, a commercial traveler of Boston, "as the most exciting lover of stirring incidents could wish.

"In one of the large hotels the walls of the office are hung with pictures in oil of battle scenes from the view of the men who wore the gray uniform. One subject, that of a portion of Lee's army marching out of Richmond to engage the federals, is especially effective, and must appeal strongly to the veterans who followed this great general in his battles.

"One evening, just after dinner, as I was quietly smoking in the office, I observed two men examine the paintings with more than usual interest, and pause before the subject in question. The elder of the two was one of these men who do not look their age by 20 years; a tall, rugged, powerful man, who appeared to be, and who I subsequently ascertained, was a western man, a miner from Colorado. The other, the younger man, might have been his son or younger brother.

"The big man appeared to be explaining some interesting object in the painting and was pointing to it with his right hand upraised.

"At that moment a young man of about 30, of typical southern appearance, passed the two. At some remark of the westerner the young southerner stopped short, turned white with anger, and, bringing his left hand sharply up, struck the other a stinging blow in the face, at the same time dropping his right hand beneath the long tails of his frock coat.

"It was so sudden that it took my breath away, but quicker than the eye could follow the movement, the big fellow's arm had swiveled around with his body, and in his hand was a huge Colt's frontier six-shooter staring his opponent straight in the eyes, looking, no doubt, at such close range, the size of a galling gun. The Lord only knows where the pistol came from. It was the quickest 'draw' a man ever saw.

"The two men, with blood and sweat written in every line of their features, glared into each other's eyes. The hand of the younger fell slowly to his side. The 'drop' of the other man was complete.

"Young man," said the miner, in tones which had no gainsaying, 'apologize and explain afterward, or, as certain as I fought that army in gray for two years, will I blow the top of your head off. If you are a gentleman and have wronged me, an apology will be a chivalrous pleasure. If I have wounded you or yours in turn I will readily apologize to you. But make reparation for that impulsive blow and make it quick.'

"The room was as silent as death. Then the young fellow answered:

"As I passed you I understood a remark of yours to be a reflection upon the uniform my father wore. I can, however, see how I may have misconstrued the true meaning, in my passionate haste, and I apologize as a gentleman ought, if he be in the wrong."

"And I as quickly apologize to you for uttering a remark respecting the valor of the men in gray, which may have two constructions. But you were in error. You misunderstood a few words and jumped to a wrong conclusion."

"The huge frontier colt disappeared as quickly as it appeared, and extending his hand, with a good-natured smile spreading over his bronzed face, he grasped the young man's hand and shook it cordially.

"After a few more words the Colorado veteran introduced his companion to his former opponent, and with every indication of good fellowship they pushed their way through the swinging half doors which led to the room where good cheer was to be had.

"I afterward ascertained that the Colorado man had been one of the staff of the general commanding the brigade to which, as it curiously happened, the regiment the young man's father was colonel, had surrendered with Lee at Appomattox, and that the big westerner recalled his name, and had made one of those many like acquaintances between former foes which spring up between the opposing officers and men.

"That night I saw them in a box at the theater, and it goes without saying that the stranger fared well while they tarried in the former confederate capital.—Washington Star.

After the Honeymoon.

The first time that a husband goes off to work without kissing his bride good-by, she wonders that he did his work well enough to retain his job.—Acheson Globe.

A GHASTLY RELIC.

Human Head Compressed by Savages of South America.

The most curious and most ghastly relic to be found in South America are the compressed heads of human beings occasionally to be purchased from the savage Indian tribes of the River Nipo, in Ecuador. A sample can be seen at the Field Columbian museum at Chicago. The process by which they are made has never been discovered, nor does the practice prevail in any other part of the world; but these Indians, who control a large area of the eastern slope of the Andes, cut off the heads of prisoners, remove the bones of the skulls and compress them to about one-fifth of the natural size without destroying the features or losing the expression of the countenance at the time of death. They can reduce the head of an ordinary man to the size of his fist.

No white man has ever seen it done, although several adventuresome scientists have taken the risk of visiting the Naipo country for the purpose of investigation. The Indians are not hostile to the whites, and will not injure them except for booty or revenge. They will kill travelers in order to secure supplies, or will defend themselves and revenge injuries. Some years ago a missionary went over the mountains to convert them to Christianity, although he was warned to keep out of their country. A few years later a trader brought into Guayaquil a compressed head of a white man, the only one ever seen there, which bore a striking resemblance to the missionary. As he was never heard from after leaving the frontier it is believed that this ghastly relic was sent down to the city by the Indians as evidence of his fate.—W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

A PRETTY ROOM.

Blue and Green an Effective Combination If Rightly Used.

There is no color so valuable in decoration as blue, nor one from which so many schemes may be evolved. For a sunny room blue may be used entirely, as far as wallpapers, carpets or draperies are concerned, or blue and green.

A blue and green room looks best with stained furniture, and is more appropriate for a library or bedroom, but as this furniture is found sometimes in dining-rooms and halls it may be used there also. For a hall blue "Delamere" paper lends itself well to a blue and green scheme, but the green must be carefully chosen, as far as curtains are concerned.

An artistic though inexpensive dining-room for a small house can be well carried out in blue and green. As there will be but little space the walls may be painted in pale blue, and the woodwork should be in a deeper shade. A square of blue carpet should cover the floor, and the window curtains should be of a bright shade of green. A nice suit of green stained and rush-seated furniture, consisting of sideboard, table, two armchairs and four small chairs can be bought at a moderate price, and these with some blue and white ornaments will look effective.—N. Y. World.

THE ROMAN FORM.

Proper Way to Write 1900 in Roman Letters.

How shall we write 1900 in Roman letters? It has been fairly generally admitted that two ways are correct—namely, MDCCC and MCM.—and that the latter is preferable. Now a correspondent maintains that neither of these is legitimate. He says:

"The year 1900 should be written MDCL. One important principle of the Roman system is that the most valuable digit is placed first, and then others as much as possible of gradually decreasing value, till the required number is complete. Thus, MDCLVI for 1656. Another is that four similar digits shall not follow each other. The exception to this latter rule, which is found on the face of a watch, is, as is well known, of merely medieval origin.

"Now, as the number which we desire to write is 1900, we commence with MD. To account for the remaining 400 we must accordingly resort to the device of placing a detaching digit before a digit representing exactly that much more than the required value, in this instance a hundred. Our 400 is, therefore, expressed by CD, and the entire 1900 is shown as MDCL.—N. Y. Herald.

A City's Big Debt.

The net bonded debt of New York city on November 1 reached the extraordinary sum of \$256,078,379.69.

Nickels and Pennies.

The 3,602 national banks of the United States hold \$1,013,122 nickels and cents in their cash reserves.

AN UNGALLANT SKELETON.

Unusual Passenger Taken on a Philadelphia Street Car.

Two young men, who must have been medical students, boarded an Angora car late Sunday night with a fully articulated skeleton, relates the Philadelphia Record. Each had one arm linked with that of the skeleton, whose bones rattled gruesomely as they walked to the forward end of the car and gravely seated themselves with their inanimate companion between them. Between the grinning teeth of the skeleton was a cigarette, and a derby hat adorned its shining skull. The car was rather crowded and the other passengers, most of whom were men, gazed in open-mouthed astonishment at the strange spectacle. The two young fellows, however, pretended to be unconscious of their surroundings, and held such converse with the skeleton as: "Too bad you didn't wear your mackintosh, Bill. I'm afraid you'll catch cold." Or, "Say, Bill, better throw away your cigarette or the conductor will put you off." When the conductor came through for the fares one of the young men handed him 15 cents, and he rang up three fares without a word of comment. At Sixteenth street a young girl entered the car and looked around for a seat. "Here, Bill," exclaimed one of the students, "where's your gallantry? Get up and give the lady a seat." Then he yanked the skeleton out of its place and set it on his knees. The girl gave one screech, fled to the back platform, and insisted that the conductor stop the car and put her off. "Geel! Bill!" remarked the student, gazing reproachfully into the skeleton's face, "you've deteriorated. You used to be quite a lady's man." Then everybody laughed.

MOUNT SHASTA.

It Stands Fourteen Thousand Feet High in Lonely Grandeur.

Mount Shasta is something more impressive than the highest peak in a range. It is an isolated cone, whose volcanic mass seems to have been thrown up from the plain between the Sierra Nevada and the coast ranges since the formation of those huge wrinkles on the earth's crust. The height alone—over 14,000 feet—would impart grandeur to any mountain, but its isolated position and symmetrical form make Shasta magnificent. There seems to be an individuality, a self-sufficiency about the mountain that compels one to regard it as the sovereign of the whole landscape.

To the northwest, the country stretches away from its base in a plain, dotted only with small hills; and for a long distance from the mountain it is composed of lava rock, left by ancient overflows, broken and covered with sand. It supports a scanty growth of junipers.

Further on, this plain extends into the beautiful and fertile valley of the Shasta river. On the three other sides huge ranges, offshoots of the broken coast range and Sierra Nevada, approach, but seem to pause ere they enter the royal presence.—Golden Days.

QUEER TURNOUTS.

Where Zebras Have Been Broken to the Harness.

They teach at school that the zebra cannot be broken to harness. But the school books are wrong. When Cecil Rhodes was in Berlin he told one of his German friends about the great four-in-hand he drove in the Transvaal, and that four-in-hand was four zebras. Aside from Cecil Rhodes there are others in South Africa who enjoy riding behind a swift double tandem of those graceful and variegated animals. South Africa is not the only part of the world in which the zebra has been broken to harness. On the steppes of southern Russia, along the river Dnieper, many zebras are raised and used for drawing carriages.

Baron Walter Rothschild, of London, has a zebra four-in-hand, and is quite an authority on the care and training of these little animals. He says that the wild zebras may be broken to harness just as well as those born and raised in captivity, that most of those born in captivity lie down when the attempt is made to break them to harness, while those captured when grown are soon tamed and are most tractable draught animals.—N. Y. Herald.

The Italian Language.

Italy proposes that Italian shall be recognized as an international language on the same footing as English, French and German. Dr. Baccelli, the minister of education, has directed delegates to international congresses to demand that papers shall be read in Italian, and that Italian delegates shall employ their own language in the discussions, instead of using one of the three languages now usually admitted.

HUMAN HIBERNATION.

How Russian Peasants Adapt Themselves to Light Rations in Winter.

It has been recently brought to light that the Russian peasant, in certain districts, suffers from a chronic state of famine, which occurs annually and is more or less severe, according to circumstances. In the official report given by the bureau of statistics of the department of Pskov, some interesting facts are brought out, which seem to show to what extent man adapts himself to diverse external conditions in the struggle for existence.

In those districts suffering from a lack of crops, which has become almost a chronic state, the inhabitants have elaborated a method for adapting themselves to the want of provisions which is perhaps unknown in other parts of the civilized world. This means is called in Russia "Tejka," signifying lying down or state of repose. It is in fact a kind of hibernation, as will be seen from the description which has been given.

In those cases where the head of the family sees, toward the end of the autumn, that by a normal consumption of his supply of wheat it will not last him until the end of the agricultural year, he makes arrangements to diminish the ration as much as possible; but knowing that in this case it will be difficult to preserve the functions at their normal height and to maintain the health and especially the physical force necessary for the work of the spring, he and his family plunge themselves into the "Tejka," which means that everybody simply goes to bed, lying down upon the flat stove, according to the proverbial Russian custom, or in the warmest corners, during four or five months. He gets up only to replenish the stove, or to eat a piece of black bread dipped in water. The peasant tries to move as little as possible and sleep as much as he can. Stretched out upon the stove, he preserves the most complete immobility. His only care during the long winter is to expend as little as possible of his animal heat, and for that reason he tries to eat and drink less, move less, and to diminish in fact the vitality of the body. Each superfluous movement is translated into a corresponding diminution of energy, which in turn increases the appetite and obliges him to exceed the minimum of his rations; this minimum being regulated by the quantity of provision that will carry him over until the next harvest. Thus instinct commands him to sleep as much as possible. Obscurity and silence reign in the hut, where in the warmest places, either singly or crowded together, the members of the family pass the state of hibernation.

During the course of the famine of this year, the press has several times noted cases of this kind, but up to the present time it has been generally unknown that the Tejka was not a temporary or accidental affair, but a regular system elaborated by a series of generations of peasants, who are accustomed to consider the half-ration as the rule, a sufficiency as an unattainable ideal, and hunger as an inconvenience to which he can "adapt" himself by the winter's sleep. It would be interesting to obtain further details as to this state of hibernation, as, aside from the moral question involved, it is of interest from a physiological and psychological point of view.—Scientific American.

Bows on Men's Hats.

Why do we have bows on the left side of our hats? In olden times when men were much in the open air and hats couldn't be bought for half a dollar, it was the habit to tie a cord around the crown and let the ends fall on the left side, to be grasped on the arising of a squall. They fell on the left side so they might be grasped by the left hand, the right usually being more usefully engaged. Later on, the ends got to be tied in a bow, and later still, they became useless, yet the bow has remained, and will probably remain till the next deluge, or something of that sort.

Forgery.

Can a man forge his own name? This is the question bothering a criminal court in Chicago, where James H. Bird, of Chicago, received, indorsed and caused to be cashed a check for nearly \$2,000 intended for James H. Bird, of New York, an entirely different person. When the New York Bird came along and wanted the check that had been made out for him and didn't get it, the Chicago Bird was arrested.

Anglo-Saxon Dominance.

The Anglo-Saxon race controls one-third of the earth.

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Mr. J. W. Loving, of Colquitt, Ga., says: "For eighteen years I suffered tortures from a fiery eruption on my skin. I tried almost every known remedy, but they failed one by one, and I was told that my age, which is sixty six, was against me, and that I could never hope to be well again. I finally took S. S. S., and it cleansed my blood thoroughly, and now I am in perfect health."



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is the only remedy which can build up and strengthen old people, because it is the only one which is guaranteed free from potash, mercury, arsenic and other damaging minerals. It is made from roots and herbs, and has no chemicals whatever in it. S. S. S. cures the worst cases of Scrofula, (ancor, Eczema, Rheumatism, Tetters, Opea Sores, Chronic Ulcers, Boils, or any other disease of the blood. Books on these diseases will be sent free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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IN EFFECT NOV. 22, 1896.

TRAINS EAST.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lv. Frankfort	6:55	4:00	1:06
Ar. Georgetown	7:45	4:50	2:16
Ar. Paris	8:30	5:35	4:01

TRAINS WEST.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 8.
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lv. Paris	9:55	5:50	4:25
Ar. Georgetown	10:27	6:22	5:45
Ar. Frankfort	11:00	7:35	9:15

SUNDAY TRAIN—WEST.

Lv. Georgetown, C. S. Depot	10:26
Lv. Frankfort, K. M. Depot	10:40
Ar. Frankfort	11:50

EAST.

Lv. Frankfort	4:00
Ar. Georgetown, K. M. Depot	4:45
Ar. Georgetown, C. S. Depot	4:55

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

(KENTUCKY CENTRAL DIV.)

Schedule in effect Jan. 28, 1894.

South Bound.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 9.
	Daily	Fast Line	Daily
Lv. Cincinnati	8:11 a.m.	7:55 p.m.	8:05 p.m.
Lv. Covington	8:10 a.m.	8:05 p.m.	8:15 p.m.
Lv. Winchester	9:48 a.m.	9:05 p.m.	9:15 p.m.
Lv. Cynthiana	10:45 a.m.	9:55 p.m.	10:05 p.m.
Ar. Paris	11:18 a.m.	10:15 p.m.	10:25 p.m.
Ar. Lexington	12:10 p.m.	10:55 p.m.	11:05 p.m.

Lv. Paris	11:35 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
Lv. Winchester	12:10 p.m.	10:55 p.m.	11:05 p.m.
Lv. Lexington	1:05 p.m.	11:45 p.m.	11:55 p.m.
Lv. Richmond	1:45 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	12:55 p.m.
Lv. Berea	1:50 p.m.	1:12 p.m.	1:25 p.m.
Lv. Livingston	2:55 p.m.	1:05 a.m.	1:15 a.m.
Lv. Livingston	3:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.	1:35 a.m.
Lv. London	4:25 p.m.	2:17 a.m.	2:25 a.m.
Ar. Corbin	4:35 p.m.	3:10 a.m.	3:20 a.m.
Lv. Harboursville	5:20 p.m.	3:52 a.m.	4:05 a.m.
Lv. Pineville	6:00 p.m.	4:30 a.m.	4:40 a.m.
Lv. Middleborough	6:40 p.m.	5:05 a.m.	5:15 a.m.
Ar. Cumberland Gap	6:55 p.m.	5:25 a.m.	5:35 a.m.
Ar. Harrogate	7:00 p.m.	5:30 a.m.	5:40 a.m.
Ar. Knoxville		6:00 a.m.	

GOING EAST.

Lv. Lexington	7:45	2:25
" Winchester	8:30	3:10
" L. & E. Junction	8:45	3:25
" Clay City	9:15	3:55
" Stanton	9:25	4:15
" Natural Bridge	9:54	4:55
" Beattyville	10:25	5:11
Ar. Jackson	11:30	6:15

Connection made with R. & C. G. Railway at Beattyville Junction for Beattyville.

J. R. BARR, Vice Pres. & Gen. Man. CHAS. SCOTT, P. A.

MAYSVILLE BRANCH

North Bound.	No. 2.	No. 11.
	Daily	Ex. Sun.
Lv. Cincinnati	8:11 a.m.	8:05 p.m.
Lv. Covington	8:10 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Lv. Lexington	7:40 a.m.	8:55 p.m.
Ar. Maysville	8:05 a.m.	9:20 p.m.
Ar. Carlisle	8:27 a.m.	9:42 p.m.
Ar. Johnson	9:11 a.m.	10:26 p.m.
Ar. Maysville	9:40 a.m.	10:55 p.m.

South Bound.

Lv. Maysville	5:42 a.m.	1:45 p.m.
Lv. Johnson	6:20 a.m.	2:24 p.m.
Lv. Carlisle	7:08 a.m.	3:05 p.m.
Lv. Maysville	7:22 a.m.	3:27 p.m.
Ar. Paris	7:45 a.m.	3:50 p.m.
Ar. Lexington	8:35 a.m.	4:40 p.m.
Ar. Covington	10:24 a.m.	
Ar. Cincinnati	10:30 a.m.	

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C. & O., Corrected Time Table.

WEST BOUND.

Lv. Mt. Sterling (accommodation)	5:46 a.m.
Lv. Mt. Sterling (New York to Louisville)	7:00 a.m.
Lv. Mt. Sterling (Ashland to Lexington)	2:24 p.m.
Lv. Mt. Sterling (New York to Louisville)	4:10 p.m.
EAST BOUND.	
Lv. Mt. Sterling (Lexington to Ashland)	9:15 a.m.
Lv. Mt. Sterling (Louisville to N. Y.)	12:30 p.m.
Ar. Mt. Sterling (accommodation)	7:05 p.m.
Lv. Mt. Sterling (Louisville to N. Y.)	9:46 p.m.

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TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 21st, 1899

WEST BOUND.	No. 1.	No. 3.
	Daily	Daily
Lv. Jackson	5:40	2:25
" Beattyville June	6:41	3:26
" Natural Bridge	7:15	4:01
" Stanton	7:48	4:30
" Winchester	8:17	4:59
" Lexington	8:44	5:20
Ar. Lexington	9:30	6:05

GOING EAST.

Lv. Lexington	7:45	2:25
" Winchester	8:30	3:10
" L. & E. Junction	8:45	3:25
" Clay City	9:15	3:55
" Stanton	9:25	4:15
" Natural Bridge	9:54	4:55
" Beattyville June	10:25	5:11
Ar. Jackson	11:30	6:15

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